

Maine Farmer.

August, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1861.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. S. N. TAYLOR will immediately commence his annual call upon subscribers in Kennebec County.

Mr. H. P. WEEKS will call upon subscribers in Lincoln and Knox Counties during the month of November.

Mr. W. H. FARRAR will call upon subscribers in Somerset.

The War Cloud Extending.

Our foreign news this week is of unprecedented importance. The steamer Europa from Queenstown Dec. 1st, and the City of Washington Dec. 5th, bring intelligence of the reception of the news in England of the seizure of the rebel commission-ers and the capture of the British steamer, by Capt. Wilkes. With hardly an exception, the English press denounces the act as a wanton and premeditated insult to the British flag, and insists that full and instant reparation shall be demanded of our Government. If we may believe the excited statements of the London and Liverpool papers, it would seem also that the British Government had actually yielded to the popular clamor by dispatching an armed steamer to Annapolis, with a demand for the "restoration of Messrs. Sillid and Mason and prompt reparation for the outrage upon British rights." The comments of the French press upon the affair favors the view taken by their English contemporaries that the only way to avoid a collision between the two countries, must be reparation and apology; and it is stated that the French Government sympathizes with England in regard to the course necessary to be taken by her in vindication of the honor of her flag.

If the public feeling in Great Britain, and the disposition of the English Cabinet is correctly represented through the medium of the British press, it is clear that we are speedily to have another war upon our shores. It would seem that the only alternative presented us is submission or war. It is said that Lord Lyons is instructed to make a peremptory demand for reparation or his passports. If such is the fact, however unwelcome or unreasonable the alternative, we may as well make up our minds to meet it, and to meet it as becomes the inheritors of the freedom and glory won for us by our fathers in a similar conflict. It is true we are now engaged in a terrible struggle—one which may involve our national existence—and the increased odds thus ungenerously thrown into the scale against us, may result in the hopeless destruction of this republic, or its subjugation to a foreign power; but the glory of national existence is inseparable from the preservation of national honor—and to yield to unjust demands so long as they can be resisted, is to surrender all that makes our national existence desirable. We may as well become in name as in fact a foreign dependency.

It is not to be supposed, however, that such a war is to be precipitated upon the two countries so suddenly and for such a cause. The rights of nations—the interests of humanity—the peace of the world—are involved in the settlement of this momentous question. No recognized civilized government would be justified in resorting to the bloody arbitrament of a question which could be settled by candid and friendly discussion. It is needless to say that there is no public sentiment in this country in favor of a war with England in any form, and that such a war would be an event which would be regarded as a terrible calamity by the English people. We believe that the upright statements of the two countries are capable of reaching a just and satisfactory solution of the difficulty, and if the press on both sides of the water should devote their influence to calming instead of exasperating the public feeling on this subject, such a result would be speedily reached. Let both governments resolve to abide by the clearly ascertained and expounded requirements of international law which have relation to this subject and where there is room for honest doubt or disagreement of opinion, and they are unable to come to an amicable conclusion, let the matter be referred to an intelligent friendly power, whose decision shall be binding upon both parties. We are without hope, notwithstanding the belligerent language of the press, that such a result will be reached, and that the water, that the water, that the water will yet prevail and the difficulty be peacefully and honorably settled.

More PORK. A Gardner correspondent writes us as follows:

"As you seem to like to have nice pieces of pork served up for your friends, I will send you the following items for your column: Col. Philip Larabee, of Farmington, has slaughtered three pigs, seven months and a half old, weighing 335 lbs., and the other 315 lbs."

Wm. R. Wharf, of Gardner, killed a pig 8 months old, weighing 315 lbs."

Hereafter, in serving up these wonderful pork items for the glorification of our friends, we shall insist upon reserving a savory portion of the animal for ourselves. Will they do us the favor to bear in mind that we shall be able to speak appreciatively upon the subject only when furnished with a specimen specimen."

A correspondent furnishes us with an account of a farewell entertainment given by the loyal citizens of Fayette to the company of volunteers for the war, raised by Col. Lewis Chase of that town. A bountiful collection was provided for the soldiers, after which an able address was delivered by Rev. A. W. Avery, followed by appropriate counsel and advice from the venerable Father Drinkwater of Norridgewock. The exercises were enlivened by appropriate music. Col. Chase and his brave men will go forward to their noble work, followed by the best wishes and prayers of many loving and loyal hearts. The company is now in camp in this city, attached to the 14th regiment.

The Oxford Democrat states that Col. A. White of Buckfield, has recently purchased a full blood White Chester Bar for the improvement of stock in that town. The farmers in that region will find it for their advantage to improve the opportunity thus offered. It is undoubtedly the most profitable breed of swine which can be raised in this State. They attain good size, growing rapidly, and lay on fat with the most ordinary food. Indeed, it is almost an objection to the stock as breeders, as it is so difficult to keep them in sufficiently low condition.

Episcopal Board of Missions. The Maine Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church were in session in this city on Wednesday and Thursday last. Sermons were preached by Bishop Burgess of Gardiner, Rev. Mr. Perry of Portland, and Rev. Mr. Niles of Wiscasset. At the Thursday evening services addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Perry of Portland, Rev. Mr. Howard of Hallowell, and Rev. Mr. Ladman of Lewiston.

Geo. Wilkes, Esq., the popular editor of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, met with a serious accident in Washington, on Friday 6th inst., from which he barely escaped with his life. While taking a Derringer pistol from his pocket, it fell upon the floor, and discharging in the fall, the ball entered the leg just above the knee, making a dangerous and painful wound. The ball was extracted and Mr. Wilkes is now doing well.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city, after an intermission of several months, have reopened their rooms at the corner of Water and Oak streets. Public meetings are held every Monday evening. Ladies and gentlemen (and more especially our volunteer soldiers) are invited to attend.

Military Matters in Maine.

By the following statement of the number of soldiers now at the seat of war and in camp in this State, it appears that Maine has already exceeded the number called for by the general Government:

Men in service,	10,711
Col. Shepard's 12th Regiment,	800
13th Regiment,	800
14th	800
15th	800
Batteries of Flying Artillery,	55
Recruits for 21st Regiment,	55
21st	55
Reg. Cavalry, Col. Goddard,	1,149
Guard at Eastport,	40
Portland,	40
Kittery,	40

Total 16,143

When the several regiments and batteries now camped in this city are filled up, the whole number will exceed 17,000 men in the service.

By a despatch to Gov. Washburn from the War Department, received yesterday, we learn that Col. Goddard's Cavalry regiment will be conveyed by steamer from Portland to Annapolis. The regiment is now ready for its departure, and is awaiting the arrival of the transports to take them to their destination. They will go from this city to Portland by rail. They will probably leave here in the course of next week.

Col. Dow's regiment of Infantry, the 13th, accompanied by two of the batteries of light artillery, will also leave for the seat of war next week. All the companies have been mustered into the service.

The 14th and 15th regiments, Col. Nickerson and McCluskey, with the remaining batteries of artillery, is expected, will leave in about two weeks.

The following are the officers of the five batteries of Light Artillery, so far as the appointments have been made:

First Battery—Capt. E. W. Thompson; 1st Lieut. Harrison Gray, John B. Hall; 2d Lieut. A. W. Bradley, George E. Harding.

Second Battery—Capt. Davis Till; 1st Lieut. S. L. Paine, Jas. A. Hall; 2d Lieut. S. L. Paine.

Third Battery—Capt. J. G. Sweet; 1st Lieut. Zackiel R. Mayo, Seth Emery; 2d Lieut. M. C. Burgess, Jos. W. Whitmore.

Fourth Battery—Capt. O. Neil W. Robinson; 1st Lieut. H. F. Eaton, L. M. S. Haynes; 2d Lieut. C. W. White, M. B. Coffin.

Fifth Battery—Capt. Geo. F. Leppien; 1st Lieut. W. H. Stevens; 2d Lieut. A. A. Twitchell, Ezra Clark.

The Kittery Club states that a sixth battery of artillery has been raised mostly in Aroostook, and the same has been accepted by the Secretary of War and mustered into service. The following officers have been designated: Freeman McGilvery of Stockton, Captain; Edwin B. Dow of Portland, and G. H. Smith of Hallowell, Lieut.

A considerable number of the horses have been already obtained for the batteries. Messrs. Stanley, Ricker and Howes, the Government agents in Kennebec and Franklin counties, have purchased between fifty and sixty, admirably adapted for the purpose. They average in weight 1100 lbs. and cost about \$115 each.

A company recruited for the Maine 21st regiment, under the command of Capt. Daniel White of Bangor, and one for the 5th, Capt. Patch of Greenwood, each about 100 strong, left in the cars to-day for Washington.

According to the State authorities will be discontinued on and after the 1st of January next. For this reason, we learn that the hospital service in this city, organized under the auspices of the State, will be discontinued, and Surgeons Garcelon and Ellis relieved from further duty in connection therewith. The several members of the Governor's staff, who have been actively engaged for several months in special service connected with the raising, equipping and forwarding the volunteer regiments from Maine, will, for the same reason, be relieved from further duty.

Some trouble has been caused by recruiting officers of the regular service enlisting men belonging to the volunteer regiments. We learn that eleven men enlisted by L. Hackett, of Hallowell, of the 15th, were induced by the payment of two dollars each, to re-enlist in the 17th regiment at the recruiting station in this city, under the charge of L. Bailey. Orders for their release have been issued by the Secretary of War, and the men have been accordingly restored to their regiment.

The 11th regiment, under Col. Caldwell, is encamped at Meridian Hill, in Washington. The regiment has been paid off, and we understand that \$2400 was sent home by the men to their families.

Letters have been received announcing the resignation of Col. Lee Strickland, of the 8th Maine regiment now at Fort Royal.

Letter from the Eleventh Regiment.

CAMP KNOX, Meridian Hill, Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1861.

DEAR FARMER:—If I remember rightly, I promised you I would now and then drop you a line, and to-day having a little spare time, I shall fulfill that promise, hoping that I shall not weary you or your readers.

Our journey hither has become too much a matter of the trip for an account of it to interest you; but the trip will long be remembered by those of us who experienced its comforts and discomforts—perhaps I might say its joys and sorrows. We enjoyed ourselves the best and were treated the best at Philadelphia, where we arrived late at night, somewhat cold and awful hungry. It may be somewhat out of season, but I hereby tender my thanks to those big-hearted people in Philadelphia—they will know for what.

If, as the clerks say—"protracted meetings," our short stay in P. was a "highly interesting season," what shall I say of our first night in Washington, spent within the walls of the "Soldiers' Retreat." There's a misnomer for you! "Soldiers' Retreat!" No wonder they keep a guard around it. A man who wouldn't desert from it isn't fit to be a soldier. If fear of death is cowardly, that would be a good place to bring up and educate an army of heroes—one wouldn't be afraid of anything more after a short experience there!

We are encamped on nearly the same ground that the Third Maine occupied last spring, and are very pleasantly situated. We have been peculiarly favored too, since we came here, with very fine and unusually warm weather—having but few nights so cold as to render our tents really uncomfortable. Still, the change from the frosts of home, and its warm feather beds to the necessary exposure of life under canvas, is great, and sometimes we cannot help thinking our lot a hard one, and almost forget the great purpose for which we came; but a moment's reflection stops all repining—for does not duty, honor, and patriotism all call upon us to sustain our cause, enduring all and braving all for our country.

Only the other day we had a warning that the strongest of us are liable to the hand of disease and death, in the disease of one of our number, a member of company B. He belonged in Lewiston. I have not learned his name. Poor fellow! I am told that he suffered greatly during his sickness, although he received every attention in consistent with the circumstances; but it is hard to die as he did!

And here I cannot refrain from saying that proper care was not exercised in the enlistment of men. A great many are here who ought never to have left home on such an errand as ours, and who, sooner or later, must be discharged. Of course enlisting officers are not altogether to blame for this; but it would seem that a portion of expense being to them. It is somewhat expensive business enlisting men, fitting them out with uniforms and equipments, and transporting them to the seat of war. Would it not be well for those to whom this matter is entrusted to be a little more careful?

I had almost forgotten to tell you that we are soon to go into barracks, which are now being erected for us. We can then bid defiance to the elements, as we feel assured that whatever other troubles may befall us, we shall keep dry and warm.

There seems to be a general dearth of reading matter throughout the camp. We receive our papers promptly; but so large is the amount of newspaper matter now coming to the office at Washington that I am told it is impossible, with all the force there employed, to deliver it. So you see we sometimes miss our favorite newspaper. Perhaps we ought to be thankful, though, that we can be sure of our letters. And here let me say to those who may have occasion to write to friends in this regiment, be sure to spell out Maine in your directions, thus: 11th Reg. Maine Vols. It sometimes prevents their getting lost altogether, and often prevents long delay in their delivery.

Our Colonel continues to be a great favorite with his men—commanding not only their obedience, but their respect. Our regiment is favored with first-rate field officers, and is fast progressing under their efficient instruction.

But I must close—having already written too much. Perhaps you may hear again from Yours truly, SERGEANT.

THE MAINE THIRDS. We have received a letter from our friend L. C. Elwin Bart of the Maine Third Regiment, in which he takes exception to the statement of our correspondent "Miles," of prevalent intemperance among the officers. He pronounces the statement incorrect; says that the officers are gentlemen and well trained to their duties (the implication being that drunkenness is not one of those duties); and that there is no habitual drunkard in the camp and that there is no Maine man. We are glad to recall this testimony to the general sobriety of the Maine Third. It will be recalled that the allegation of our correspondent was made in reference to a few only of the officers, and it is to be hoped that the good example and influence of the majority, together with the salutary authority exercised by Col. Staples, who is represented to be a "strict temperance man," will be instrumental in making the regiment all that its best friends can desire.

Col. Bart states that the regiment was enjoying good health. The camp is being prepared for winter by building foundations of logs two feet high, upon which the tents are placed. This gives one third more room, besides making the tents much warmer. He also mentions the arrival in camp of Col. Staples accompanied by his fair bride, and several of their Maine friends.

THE MAINE SEVENTH. A communication signed by thirty-three members of the 7th regiment has been sent us for publication, denying the statement in a recent letter from our correspondent "C," that the soldiers are furnished with plenty of food. They assert that they are obliged to earn nearly half of their wages for food. There can be no doubt that the Government makes ample provision for the subsistence of the soldiers in its service; if any delinquency exists it must be chargeable to the officers of the regiment whose duty it is to see that their men are regularly supplied with sufficient and wholesome rations. Perhaps if the truth were told, the facility with which the men are enabled to squander their money at the sutler's tent may have something to do with the difficulty above referred to. The cure for such complaints will be the abolition of the officer of regimental sutler, a subject which is already engaging the attention of Congress.

HOSPITAL FOR THE TROOPS. The Government has fitted up Winthrop Hall in this city for a military hospital. Everything is admirably arranged for the comfort of the sick. The two halls of the building are provided with cots sufficient to accommodate some two hundred patients. About one hundred cases of the measles are now under treatment, by Dr. S. C. Hanks, the Director of the Hospital. Mr. H. C. Jordan of Portland is the Superintendent; John Sweet of Portland Hospital Steward; Miss Ellen Norcross of this city Matron, assisted by two Ward Masters, and twelve Nurses.

RECEIPTS FOR SECOND REGIMENT. A company of volunteers recruited in Bangor to take the place of company I, disbanded in consequence of insubordination, is now in quarters in this city, expecting to leave in a day or two for the seat of war. The officers are Daniel Winsor of Bangor, Captain; S. B. Field, Bangor, 1st Lieutenant; S. F. Moore, Ellsworth, 2d Lieutenant. The company numbers over 100 men.

A valuable cavalry sabre and scabbard were presented on Tuesday last, to Lieut. John D. Myrick, of the Maine Cavalry by his friends in this city. The presentation speech was made on behalf of the donors by J. S. Sayward, Esq., and very handsomely and modestly responded to by Lieut. Myrick.

Hon. E. W. Woodbury of Sweden has been appointed by the Governor, Judge of Probate for Oxford County, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Hon. Elisha Winter. This is an excellent appointment.

Mr. Atkins of Farmington was found dead on Monday morning near the bank of the river. He left his house with an axe to cut wood on his farm and it is supposed he was taken in a fit and died almost instantly.

Rev. Mr. Henrys Chaplain of the Maine 8th regiment, now stationed at Fort Royal, has resigned his position and returned home on account of ill health.

The Record of the War.

Successful General Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. The Secretary of the Navy today received the following letter from R. H. Wynne, Lieut. Commanding the Potomac Flotta, dated:

"U. S. steamer Harriet Lane, off Malta-Heaven Creek, Dec. 9, 1861.

Sir: I have the honor to report to you that this morning about half-past nine o'clock, seeing the enemy's pickets, three camp wagons, and a mounted officer coming down the road to the southwest of Freestone Point, and having at some buildings on the beach, I directed the steamers Jacob Bell and Anacostia to shell the buildings. I stood in with this vessel as far as the draught of water would admit to protect them, in the event of the enemy's bringing batteries to bear. After shelling the buildings and hall driving back the pickets, Lieut. Commanding McCas landed with a few men and fired four shots, which have since been fired by the gunboats. As eighteen hours elapsed before the fire subsided, I judge that the quantity of stores must have been considerable. The enemy fired but a few shots, and then leaving their camp, wagons, and everything else.

It is believed from all that can be gathered that the rebel force in front of our lines numbers at least 100,000 men.

The Herald of dispatch says that a negro from Corvettville states that the rebels had a review of 80,000 troops there a few days since, during which a panic seized them in consequence of a rumor that the Federal troops were marching on their rear. They fled from the field, leaving their guns, wagons, and everything else.

Occupation of Tybee Island—Another Naval Expedition gone South.

New York, Dec. 11. By the steamer City of New York, from Port Royal, we learn that the 40th New York regiment were to embark for Tybee Island, with a view of storming Fort Pulaski by land.

A fleet was seen off Port Royal a few days prior to the 6th, which has doubtless since arrived at its destination, and starting intelligence may soon be expected from further South.

Occupation of Beaufort.

Gen. Sherman has appointed Col. Noble of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, and Col. Snydman to superintend the picking and securing of the cotton in Hilton Head and the adjacent islands.

Rebel Marylanders Repentant.

New York, Dec. 11. The Herald's Washington dispatch says Wm. W. Patton of Md., who escaped from the rebel lines, has arrived under charge of Col. B. H. Smith, and reports that thousands of Marylanders, who are in the rebel army on the Virginia side, to return to their homes and allegiance.

Loyal Feeling in North Carolina.

A letter from a citizen of North Carolina, last night placed in the hands of Gen. McClellan. It brings the latest confirmation yet received that there is a large and active organization of the loyalists in North Carolina, and that they are waiting for a general uprising. They expect the reinforcement of Brownlow by the national forces, and will accept that movement as a signal for their own action.

Bridge Burning in Tennessee.

Louisville, 11. The report that Capt. Nevitt with forty men of Col. Barbridge's regiment, had burned the bridge at Whippoorwill, five miles from Russellville, on the Memphis and Paducah R.R., is confirmed. The captured the rebel guard, numbering 13, killing two and taking the remainder prisoners.

Gen. Burnside's Expedition.

New York, 11th. The mosquito fleet or light boats of Gen. Burnside, which have been ordered to land into the stream to-day, have not yet started, and it is supposed that the fleet will sail from Annapolis by Monday at the furthest.

The Battle at Pensacola.

Report of the annual report of a valuable and in-crease the object of the report for the year 1861.

Report of the annual report of a valuable and in-crease the object of the report for the year 1861.

Report of the annual report of a valuable and in-crease the object of the report for the year 1861.

Report of the annual report of a valuable and in-crease the object of the report for the year 1861.

Report of the annual report of a valuable and in-crease the object of the report for the year 1861.

Report of the annual report of a valuable and in-crease the object of the report for the year 1861.

Report of the annual report of a valuable and in-crease the object of the report for the year 1861.

Report of the annual report of a valuable and in-crease the object of the report for the year 1861.

Report of the annual report of a valuable and in-crease the object of the report for the year 1861.

Report of the annual report of a valuable and in-crease the object of the report for the year 1861.

Report of the annual report of a valuable and in-crease the object of the report for the year 1861.

Report of the annual report of a valuable and in-crease the object of the report for the year 1861.

Report of the annual report of a valuable and in-crease the object of the report for the year 1861.

Report of the annual report of a valuable and in-crease the object of the report for the year 1861.

Report of the annual report of a valuable and in-crease the object of the report for the year 1861.

Report of the annual report of a valuable and in-crease the object of the report for the year 1861.

Report of the annual report of a valuable and in-crease the object of the report for the year 1861.

Report of the annual report of a valuable and in-crease the object of the report for the year 1861.

Report of the annual report of a valuable and in-crease the object of the report for the year 1861.

NEWSPAPER.

Poetically, it is very well. Practically, it is very bad.

[illegible]

ALL R

[illegible][illegible]